

Attempt to burn the Steamer St. Croix.—We take the following from the Era of this morning:—On last Tuesday morning, between 1 and 2 o'clock, as the boat was underway, just above the Upper Rapids, a fire was discovered in one of the state rooms on the larboard side, and before the flames could be arrested, the interior of the room and the berths were destroyed; the flames spread across the cabin and against the ceiling, burning the panelling to a coal. By great exertions of the crew and passengers, the flames were checked and the boat saved. It is believed to have been the work of a person who started on the boat from this city, and registered his name as May; on taking passage, he deposited with the clerk a small trunk, which was labelled "Five hundred dollars" in specie; when the fire was put out, he was nowhere to be found, having fled, leaving his trunk and clothes behind. Suspicion being excited, the trunk he had deposited with the clerk was opened, and two large stones, weighing about 50 pounds, were found in it. There seems to be but little doubt but that he fired the boat with the intention of plundering some of the passengers, as there were several raftsmen on board who had considerable amount of money with them, and had the fire not been so promptly checked, the loss of life would have been terrible, as there were between forty and fifty passengers on board, many of whom were females and children; and frightful to relate, two hundred and fifty kegs of powder in the hold!

Emigration to America.—It is stated that an Emigration Society has been formed in England on the following plan: Every man having a family and paying to the society one shilling a week is entitled to membership. An agent resides in Wisconsin, who receives from time to time the funds, and as often as they amount to \$100 he buys 80 acres of land, builds thereon a log house and fences five acres, which are planted.

The society are sending out families to take possession as fast as the funds enable the agent to prepare the houses and lands. When the families arrive, each finds his house and 80 acres in readiness for his reception. The agent furnishing him in addition with \$50 for the purchase of stock, tools, &c., for all of which the society receive a yearly rent of \$25, for ten years, at the end of which time the tenant is entitled to the fee of the land with all the improvements, stock &c., making himself and family independent for life. This society have made their arrangements with Harnden & Co. to take their emigrants in Europe and land them at their own doors in Wisconsin—which protects them from all delay and imposition, and relieves them from all care and trouble about Custom House arrangements.

Seventy families arrived at Boston recently, having been sent out by this Society, and are merely the pioneers of those who have made arrangements to emigrate. Great inducements are held out to emigrants by Land Companies in Canada.

An Englishman's opinion of our Navy.—A shrewd writer in the London United States Journal says: "There is no doubt that we (the English) have three powerful rivals in France, Russia, and the United States; but of these three, the Americans are the most important ones on account of their origin, their courage, and their even greater enterprise and activity than our own." The writer then proceeds to show that our navy, though numerically inferior to that of France, and even to that of Russia, is intrinsically superior to either; and contains the germ of a great and powerful fleet. We have the raw material, the workmen, and a sufficient merchant navy to arm as men-of-war, whenever called on to do so. Our navy is a thing of life; it is "procreative." That of the French and Russians resemble a huge and costly machine, which, once destroyed, is not easily replaced.—*Cin. Eng.*

Lumber business on the Upper Mississippi.—The Galena Gazette says: Few persons are aware of the extent of the lumber business on the tributaries of the Upper Mississippi. A gentleman engaged in the lumber trade has furnished us with the following facts: On the Wisconsin and its tributaries, there are 25 mills; on the Chippewa, 6; on the St. Croix, 4; and on Black River, 2. These mills turn out from 25 to 30,000,000 feet sawed lumber annually, besides a proportionable quantity of shingles, lath, &c. A large quantity of square and round timber is also got out, and floated down to markets and mills below. The lumber finds markets at all the towns along the river, below the mills, as far down as St. Louis, and sells at an average price of about \$18 per thousand. There were sold in this city alone last year, about 3,000,000 feet of lumber, at an average price of \$14 per thousand; and about 1,000,000 shingles and lath, at from \$3 to \$3.25. Square timber and cedar posts from also a considerable item of trade. Ten years ago there was not a mill in this country, and now lumber is turned out to the value of over \$100,000.—*Mo. Rep.*

From Jamaica.—Second Invasion of Hayti.—Kingston papers of the 19th ult. give General Herard's official account of his first invasion of Hayti, yet, strangely, the British authorities permitted him to make a second expedition, taking with him a corps of Jamaicans from Port Antonio. H. B. M. frigate Sparian sailed after him on the 11th ult., with the intention, it is said, of seizing his vessel

for a breach of the navigation and revenue laws in shipping his crew and munitions of war. But not a word is said of the outrage perpetrated upon a friendly power by the British in countenancing the organization and equipment of these black forces for the capture of Hayti. The British Government withdraws its grant of £3000 per annum for the education of the laboring classes of Jamaica after 1st July, the sum of £500 to be allowed until 1847.

THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1845.

The Capstone of the Temple.—On the morning of the 24th, at a little past six, a goodly number of Saints had the honor, and glory to witness the Capstone of the Temple laid in its place. The morning was cool, clear, and beautiful; the Saints felt glorious, the band, upon the top of the walls, played charmingly, and when the stone was placed, there was a united Hosanna to God, & the Lamb, amen, amen; shouted three times, which not only gave joy on earth, but filled the heavens with gladness! A new hymn, composed for the occasion, was then sung: The first verse of which is,

Have you heard the revelation,
Of this latter dispensation,
Which is unto every nation,
O prepare to meet thy God!

Chances.—We are a band of brethren, And we've read the Lord's temple, And the cap stone now is laid, And we'll sound the news abroad. It was justly remarked that Saturday was the Jewish Sabbath, and that God finished his work on that day and rested, and so may the saints. Another great coincidence is, that this was the ascension week of Jesus—and (setting aside the narrow calculations of the world, concerning "Holy Thursday") this was actually the end of the week, and as the prophet said—the head stone was brought forward with shouting "grace grace unto us,"—and peace to the saints.

Hark! Hark!—Some shrewd politicians have recently discovered that the Mormons poll a good many more votes than Mr. Polk had majority. This touches the next President, as the Mormons are gaining converts daily all over the United States, and are ONE in religion, politics, virtue and humanity. But hark, gentlemen, who will act honorably enough to merit those votes! The political destiny of millions hangs on this question. The hypocrisy of Van Buren and the froth of some others, will fall as much short of the mark, as the candid Mr. Harrison, or Mr. Polk has exalted them ahead. He that hath ears to hear let him hear.

Carriage.—The Court was occupied last week, near three days in filing the panel of Jurors, for the reason that the right of challenge was carried almost to the extent. On Saturday Mr. Daniel was examined on the part of the State, in the Carriage murder case. The trial moves slow. Great credit is due to Gen. Lamborn, the counsel for the state. Thus far, in that awful trial, he has stood alone in defence of life, law, order, innocence, and virtue. His untiring vigilance, and indefatigable exertion to magnify the law of his country, and deal out even handed justice, has never been equalled in this country, if in the state. He seems to gain fresh strength from fresh opposition. May he receive the reward of the pious man, as promised by Jesus Christ. He is opposed by a host of a dozen lawyers, and the force of law and liberty. The court and the balance of the people feel for the honor of their beloved country. As Chris once said, "Let the dead bury their dead," so say we, let those that break the law mend it. And may peace and union crown the efforts of all that seek it.

Spirious.—The Burlington Gazette mentions spirious "half Eagles," and intimates that they come from Nauvoo. That such coin might pass through or be paid out in Nauvoo, we have no doubt; for such tricks are as "plentiful as blackberries;" but they are made in other "diggings," and vendid by some of the birds of passage, that came away from upon steamboats, &c. We have seen several Mexican dollars recently that came from the Mobile Treasury. The "half Eagles" are unquestionably a second litter of the Mobile mint. Let every man beware, and keep such stuff from Nauvoo, for the veracity of a great portion of mankind has become so spongy or elastic that it stretches to Nauvoo for a foundation of almost all crimes, causes, effects or curiosities; as we always have, so let us keep ourselves clear and clean from such spots on the Rupee salt.

Reproof.—When men profess to be our friends, and are what may be called a worm in the heart of a tree, we should say like Dr. Dodsley, "O fool! fool! the pains which thou takest to hide what thou art, are more than what would make thee what thou appearest; the children of wisdom shall mock at thy cunning, when, in the midst of security, thy disguise shall be stripped off; and the finger of derision shall point thee to scorn, and the breath of judgment, cover thee with thine own shame."

The Great Gun.—The United States have hired a great gun made in Liverpool, to supply the place of the one that burst upon the Princeton last year. This gun is constructed out of wrought iron, and as finished, weighs 9 tons, 2 cwt, 2 qrs, 11 lbs; is 13 feet long, with a calibre 12 inches in diameter, requiring a ball of 235 lbs. It is truly a 235 pounder. Fifty pounds of powder will about make a load. The Princeton will suffer it soon, and there will be a great *ex et proterea nihil*.

Lee County Iowa.—We learn that the Grand Jury of Lee County, Iowa, have been in session three weeks. The number of indictments is tremendous for such a young, frontier settlement. It is said "West Point" boiled over, during the forenoon three weeks, with informants, witnesses, and wayfaring men of grief, from murder down to stealing rails. Till right like the first "panic war" on the plains above Nimp and Tuck, (or Keotuck,) let justice have dominion, and the rights of the people will be respected.

We understand that Mr. Hopper of Leechburg county, has reported, that he received \$35 in counterfeit half Eagles, in payment for a lot of flour sold in this city a few weeks since. Yet that gentleman has never been here to get it changed. The money paid him for his flour was good money. He received his rice and was honorably paid. If Mr. Hopper has told such a tale, we are confident that he has lied wilfully and knowingly to injure us. He need not send any more flour here; we do not want it at any price, and would advise our citizens to purchase of men that will be satisfied with a liberal price and good money, without afterwards lying about us.

Front.—Our exchanges mention severe frost in some places. Near St. Louis, it is said corn has suffered materially. We have heard of some ravages in this section, but not very severe. The spots on the sun have a great effect on the weather in these last days.

Robbery.—Mr. Charles Allen of the Upper Stone house, had his Warehouse broken open on Sunday night last, and a bed of several hundred dollars worth of goods stored there. The thieves as yet have escaped detection.

Houses and Rent.—The continual emigration to this city, makes houses to let scarce. In the cities of the world, sharpers, by converting necessity into an opportunity, extort heavy rent from the poor. Let not such a sin spot Nauvoo. The man that grinds the poor saints, grinds a weapon to prick his conscience where the worm dieth not, and the fire is not quenched.

The London Times of April 18, embracing 12 pages or three Mammoth sheets, contains forty columns of reading matter, more than nine hundred advertisements, based on births, marriages, and deaths, mostly in nonpareil. A little word of news.

Terrible Hail storm.—On the 23d of April, a severe hail storm passed through the State of Michigan. It did much damage, killing sheep, cattle and hogs, ruining trees and doing other damage. The hail stones are said to have been larger than hen's eggs.

Speculation.—Premier, of Louisville, thinks of the Mormons stay in peace in Nauvoo, they will have to wall the city in.

67—If the citizens of Louisville keep Premier there sober, they will have to lay an embargo on liquor, that's all.

Another more.—It is said that President Polk, has concluded to send a minister to Great Britain to adjust the Oregon difficulty. Mr. Pickens of South Carolina, has had that office tendered him.

Dutch Democracy.—About 30,000 Germans, emigrate to the United States annually, and bring with them, probably, \$3,000,000 of the precious metals. They make good democrats with the proper currency.

Fires in Maine.—In one week in Maine, at Damariscotta some 25 buildings dropped down by fire.

At Wiscasset 3 or 4, the same.
At Goshum 1 do. do.
At Saccarappa 1 factory do.

Verily fire is a hot master.
There was also a fire at Perryville, Ala. about the same time which consumed every house in it save one.

Fires.—There was a great fire at Newbern, N. C. week before last. Loss more than \$50,000. There was also, about the same time a fire in Norwich, Ct. which destroyed several buildings. There was also about the same time, a great fire in Toronto, Canada. The loss is said to be very great.

Cold.—Some snow fell in Boston on the 8th instant, and enough in Maine to make several inches of sleighing. Cold drops.

Locusts.—There is quite a swarm of locusts in Clinton, La. The papers say millions are singing for something.

Riot.—Mr. Finnegan was mobbed near Chambersburg, Pa., by one or two hundred of negroes and abolitionists, because he had helped catch runaway slaves.

Death.—New Bedford has been scourged with the scarlet fever. Twenty-five bodies were waiting for burial at once.

A Spot among the Missionaries.—The Presbyterian printing establishment in North India, was consumed by fire last January, loss \$10,000. Every thing has to be purified by fire.

Rox.—Not long since, some students kicked up a row in one of the Boston theatres.

Old Satan in May.—A few days ago a villain by the name of May, secured and shipped upon the steamer St. Croix, a trunk marked "5000 specie," which however was nothing but stone. Before the boat got to Quincy, he set fire to her to burn her and passengers, and claim the \$500 of the insurance office. It might be well for him to ensure his life.

The new Postmaster General has abolished the offices of ten traveling agents, thereby saving \$25,000, this year.

Speculation.—As will be seen below, the British are speculating upon the future prospect of a war for Oregon. The Irish must win Oregon, to pay for the maynooth bill. Hear!

Later.—The N. Y. Sun had the luck to obtain a Lord in paper of the 19th, containing the decision of the house on that day, in favor of the Maynooth grant. Ministers became alarmed for the fate of the bill, when the premier summoning all his energies, commenced a powerful appeal to the house, the mere abstract of which occupies three columns and a half of the Morning Chronicle. He defended the policy of ministers, showed the necessity of conciliating Ireland, and alluded to a probable war with the United States as one of the reasons why Great Britain should concentrate all her energies to maintain a numerous and powerful dignity of the United Kingdom.

If war should come he desired that Ireland should stand ranked with England, and the energies of a united people would insure a glorious triumph in a just cause.

[The premier resumed his seat at three o'clock in the morning, amid thunder of applause which lasted several minutes.]

After this exciting speech, the house divided, and there appeared for the Maynooth grant bill, 323, against it 170—majority for it 147. The ministers, were, of course, overjoyed at the result. It is probably the first time on record, that a religious grant has been carried by appealing to the belligerent propensities of the English commons. The premier has evidently accepted O'Connell's offer of Ireland's services to fight America for Oregon and Texas. It remains to be seen how the bargain will be carried out.

O'Connell, at a recent meeting on the 7th, applauded in the highest terms the Maynooth bill, and predicted a only the success of repeal, but that Mr. Peel himself would bring forward the bill to repeal the union. He said: "Mr. Robert Peel was well aware of the favorable impression which the Maynooth bill would produce on the minds of the people of this country; and, accordingly, the evening of the bringing it in he set the Americans at defiance. If he preserved in his present line of conduct towards this country, Ireland would set them at defiance: 'To America I say, dare dare attack England; they are calculating Ireland; and you have three millions two hundred thousand slaves among your inhabitants.'"

Whilst Ireland is thus conciliated, England, Scotland—the Church of England, the Presbyterians, the Methodists, nearly all the dissenting sects are in flames at the measure, and such numbers of petitions as will crowd upon the lords to negative the bill, were never before piled upon their table. The Tory papers even the Times, denounce this movement of the ministry.

Mr. Peel is a bold statesman. As leader of the Tory party, to impose an in-

come tax, and take control of the Bank of England, at one session, and to fly in the face of the Protestant church in favor of grants to Catholics at the next session, are exhibitions of daring intemperance.

For the Neighbor.

Mr. Editor.

What means of protection shall we adopt since our city charter is repealed?

This question, Mr. Editor, is very frequently asked me, and it is one also that has engaged my serious attention for some time. The result of my deliberations, with your permission I will lay before your readers for their consideration.

Our charter has been taken from us for an alleged abuse of the powers contained in it, and we are thrown upon our own resources, and the common statute of the State to preserve order and regularity among nearly twenty thousand inhabitants.

There are many transient persons visiting our town from up and down the river, some of whom follow a business that is neither lawful or honorable. These latter we know that we have little or no existing city laws or regulations, and that we cannot legally enforce a very rigid policy upon them, and that our relations with other citizens at this time will not allow us to do it. Some of these abandoned characters consequently linger here to commit theft and robbery, which, when effected, they slip away under cover of the night, and leave us to suffer their crimes.

Now, in the outset, every honest man and worthy citizen has some visible means of support. This class is not idle; they do not prowl about the streets day after day without business. I would therefore suggest the propriety of devoting a place in the "Neighbor" for publishing the name of every person that is loitering about our streets, or lying around our public houses for any length of time without business; and if they refuse to give a reasonable account of themselves, let that be published also, and let such be regarded as rogues. But we are compulsory measures. Let this be a warning to our citizens to avoid any dealing or connection with men whose names are thus published, and let them not be contented in any way, shape, or manner. I believe there is no law against letting men alone, and none can take offence at it except Tom Sharp and some of his condignators, but this we cannot help.

After these persons are thus published, let to friend of good order or good society harbor them an hour, and if any public or private house will do it, let that house be published under the same head, and let this people give them a look indicative of the just contempt and indignation which their suspicious conduct merits. And as the north wind driveth away rain, so will an angry countenance chase these black-legged rascals.

Some may say that their business is to require into our doctrine, and the principles of our faith: This may be true, but persons of this description will not be found drinking strong drink, or hanging around a grocery, neither will they associate with low profane persons. But honest enquirers will find some way to get into the society of these who are capable and worthy to instruct them. Let every man go to with his might to push from our shores every suspicious black-legged character that may be inclined to stop here. Then we shall prosper like the rose of Sharon, and flourish like a tree planted by a river of water.

ORSON HYDE.

For the Neighbor.

FIRE!

The plough manufactory of Doct. Coulson & Gates of La Harpe was consumed by fire on the night of the 23rd inst. It was no doubt the work of an incendary. Loss about \$800. We have no suspicion of the anti-Mormons, but there is a set of Rigidists renegades lurking about the place, and we believe for no good. We have for some time suspected their design in coming here from Pittsburgh, and have warned our brethren from the public stand to watch their property, lest the "Keys of Conquest" in the form of a ladder match be applied to their buildings. Men that will be as they have been in charging us with the intention of instigating the Indians to deeds of blood and murder, are bad enough to burn buildings, steal horses, and to cut our throats. They tell these tales because they begin to despair of the fulfillment of their wicked prophecies unless they can raise an excitement against us; they work less: But the cap some of our Rigidist's prophecy to the contrary notwithstanding.

We are satisfied that these miserable creatures have no respect for Rigidist's pretensions; but they use him as a cover to fight against the people of God, rivaled on by malice, revenge, and a spirit of apostacy. But their works will recoil upon their own heads, and speed their violence upon their own pates: For when the present excitement is over, the curse of God will begin to settle into their very bones like oil, and they will quake with fear, and will feel themselves accursed of God and despised of men. When they find their lies have failed to produce their intended effect; they will then see that the Saints despise them—that the world despise them; that God despises them; that the anti-Mormon despise them; that the Devil is ashamed of them; and that even old Tom Sharp despises them.

TELEMACHUS.

Mr. Editor:—

Permit me to address a few lines to you through the columns of the Neighbor. In looking over several of the journals of the day, I notice some of the most base and villainous remarks made upon the Mormons—regardless of all right or justice—a perfect verbiage of truth and true republicanism. Among these is the Register of Springfield, a paper, as I had supposed, which was conducted with some degree of propriety—and its editor a gentleman. But to my great surprise and astonishment, I must confess, that in this I am mistaken. The public crib does sometimes shelter rogues as well as honest men; the former we can find as thick as toads after a shower, and the latter as scarce as angels visits, few, and far between.

Had Mr. Waiters been dependent just at this time on Mormon votes, for a little more of the public printing to replenish his dimer, he would not have been quite as willing to sacrifice his Democratic friends in Hancock—(which, by the by, are not many,) as he has done in this time of trouble—and, no doubt, the members from Hancock will recollect this act of kindness for some time. I don't know when I have seen a grosser insult practiced upon any community of people, "a bit of sale, a transfer of the whole Mormon vote to the whig ranks." And what are the Mormons? White folks, or brass sold at auction, struck off to the highest bidder; and this by a professed Democrat. O shame! A disgrace to the name! These statements are not endorsed by the Editor, but inserted for their *whit-great* it must be, to insult and trample upon a whole community of people with impunity—a paper, that should be an organ of peace, and not the assassin's signal for death, tempered with the viper's sting and the warrior's steel. (Inserted for its writ) if a man works for his neighbor truly and faithfully, and his professional fit and clinks him out of his just dues or demands, for which he has justly earned, he is justified in doing so, because of the *self* he displays in doing it. Here is a fair specimen of Mr. Waiters Republicanism—Thank God it is not Mormon Democracy.

The subject of "whittling" and "whittling" is brought up, "such acts," he says, "are adverse to republican freedom and deserve the stern condemnation of every American freeman." Why all this, Mr. Waiters? Is it because there is so much *whit* in the traffic of human flesh, and the sacrifice of a large body of people, who are true Democrats and Republicans, by the wholesale? Is there no wit in whittling and whittling, and I will venture to say that there is not so much real dissension in whittling and whittling as there is in defalcation or approving of anti-Republican deeds, done by a mob, or the forsaking of a friend, to be called Rabbi by a lawless mob, because it is a little *whit*. We have yet to learn, that whittling and whittling has any thing to do with law or gospel. It may be, however, that the editor has discovered an additional bump of Democracy; for the well known whittling being peculiar to the man, whilst the power of the whittling subject, is lost for the want of wit, just as the gentleman prepares to pucker. And I will venture to say, that the Register can find Democrats in Nauvoo, who can whittle and whittle to a mark, and prepare to pucker, without casting the salt treasury as a sign of contempt, or transgressing any law, or endorsing a libel as the Register has done, in the charge that a "society of this kind has been set up in Nauvoo by Brigham Young. And if half as much had been said by the Register in condemnation of the cowardly and dastardly murder of Hyrum and Joseph Smith as has been said on this new species of anti-Republicanism, whittle and whittling, it might have some claim to Republicanism. But it not being so, it is the deeds of murderers are passed, and it would be the height of folly to bring them to justice, to speak of the wrongs and cruel sufferings of the murdered, defenceless prisoners, of the outraged rights of native born American citizens, of the broken laws of our country, the sad lamentation of a large body of people for the loss of their fellow citizens, the bereavement of the widows and orphan children, and to call on the government, or the people, or the laws, that just as might be done to a innocent and oppressed people; this would be the height of folly and ignorance. Deeds of this kind cannot be done, because of its and issue, when Mormon goes before it. It is true, this is the land of the free and the home of the brave, yet the folds of the American banner are not sufficiently broad to shield a few lies and sons upon equal terms—a liberal doctrine truly, and ought to find place in the columns of *Federalism*. It is so *republican*, *city* and *popular* to prescribe men for opinions sake, and murder, rob, and exterminate the Mormons. What a pity it is that the crime of murder has lost its criminality, and that whittling and whittling must take the precedent, and demand our foremost attention. The ladies of Illinois, will, no doubt, prepare the editor a petition, for his valor and praiseworthy conduct in calling on the honest citizens of the State, freemen, brave, and strong, to put down the little boys of Nauvoo, and stop their whittling and whittling sticks. Jack-knives will soon be plenty. But to find the flame of public excitement and urge on a lawless mob to butcher and drive the Mormons because it is a witty theme, and the Democratic Republicans of Illinois (if the Register is a specimen) do not shield or protect it and issue, then I must say, Mr. Editor, that this tastes rather strong of partiality, and I shall go to the banner that gives me equal rights, Federalism, if you please to call it, for it

is more Republican, than the intolerant, democracy of Illinois—professed Republicanism, but black hearted Federalism at heart. "We yet hope for a better state of things at Nauvoo, when the Mormons are made justly responsible for their acts." I presume, before "God and man" for the new species of crime. But Warsaw and Carthage, where murders are committed and murderers are protected, will have nothing to answer for, or, at least, this would not be a witty subject, and therefore could find no place in the columns of the Register. Such sentiments, Mr. Editor, I disavow, and every honest "free-man" will do the same. I am happy to learn that the Register is not the organ of the Democratic party throughout the state. There are Democrats in Nauvoo and elsewhere, who despise this treachery and the intolerance of the Register as they would a viper, and Mormons too, that do not change at every wind that blows; if they did we should find them traitors to a good cause. And, where we leave Mr. Walters climbing the tree, and forsaking his friends in the hour of trouble, the tale of the bear and the two friends will properly explain the character of the Democratic Democrat. Thus things remain at Nauvoo; thieves are leaving; the summer in Zion is a friend; the pure remain pure; and the wicked devils find shelter in the Signal and Register, without any whitening, whitening, or grumbling either, because they are really subjects. Now I close self praise, they say, goes a great way. The bill and transfer of the Mormons, with the addition of the letter T, would scarcely suit Walters. But as I am told that these men all through one quill, it makes no difference, and we believe the — and Walters both military and military men, we leave them to stand or fall to their own master, and to join with their birds-eating, and the agency of Tom Sharpism and the blackest kind of Federalism.

Mr. Register, a life soft soap will wash off blood some times, but the wounds made in Carthage jail are not healed so easy, or soon forgotten; the white fog or one or two sticks cannot heal wounds that are made so deep, and the soap is used to plaster Mormon's eyes with. What to all peaceful citizens to applaud the murder, to oppress the weak and innocent, and still turn round and say you are good men; yet for us; if you have been good, you are Democrats. With a man or party, expect my suffrage, when I hold a dagger and threaten my life with it in my face on a or twice, and this is not enough, lacks me to the wall, and threatens me with extermination, and then says, oh, no doubt you will vote for us; perhaps, Mr. Walters will find such Democrats at "heart" and silly Mormon; but not in this common ty, or I am much mistaken in the people called Mormons—not while the blood of innocent men stain the walls of Carthage, and the broken pledge of a Governor fails to reward the widow and the fatherless in the land of justice, upon the murderers, who have made happy women husbandless and fond children fatherless, and repaid the character of Nauvoo, when it is well known that numerous are the town and city citizens in Illinois—arms taken; city threatened and on kegs of powder, and to gratify a mob. It is well known to the Nauvoo charter could not have been repeated without a majority of Democratic votes, and this they have; further remarks on this subject are unnecessary.

The Mormons are not to be bought or sold by Whigs or Democrats, murdered, plundered, and trampled under foot, because it is a laughable whim for far from tipplers to sport. It is a witty subject indeed, for such men to sit and laugh over Mormon beef and blood and the gay lachery of our fathers, brothers, mothers, wives and children; for such appear to be the manifest spirit of the Register and its correspondents—impositions of former times will suffice for Mormon Democrats. But it is too late in the day to expect that the soft soap application will prove any longer effectual, our past experience and broken pledges prove the utter want of honesty and the treachery of aspiring demagogues.

A DEMOCRAT.
Our readers may perhaps be surprised that we have paid no attention to many such articles as the one referred to in the above article. We have for some time declined doing so for the simple reason, that men that will condescend to such meanness we consider unworthy of our attention and shall let them alone in their glory, for this thing being and mind our own business; but we have a good memory, and would just say the day of judgment will come perhaps it may be found that the Mormons have quite as much influence in the United States as Mr. Walters or Webster.—Editor.

A DREAM.
A few days since Mr. — dreamed that he was wandering why he, like the ancients, could not dream of something to represent the true state of parties, and what might be expected in Illinois. The prophets of old dreamed of banquets, birds, and why not he? At this instant he thought he, with a number of respectable men were standing in a newly settling country, where there were some trees, some houses, and some prairies, looking extremely for a sign,—when, all of a sudden, at a little distance at the south east of them, among some hazel brush, he saw a hog grunt, and turning round, saw the head face and shoulders of a large hog, coming out of the bushes.

When he got out he observed the hog's hind parts, as far as the hams, had been cut off, and on the right side about three inches of the broadside.

Amazed at this singular appearance of the hog, he says, why that hog is mortifying, he must die—what means all this?

To which a voice from the bushes, replied: This hog is the State of Illinois. Jake Davis taking his seat in the senate last winter, was the cause of the hog's losing his hind parts, and the right side represents the Democrat party which has gone three inches further in corruption, and towards destruction than the Whigs on the left side. And he awoke up, saying like Esdras, this is a token in a dream.

NOTICE

To the Eastern Churches; we would inform them, in the case of Elder Brannan's being cut off from the church, it was by the testimony that was laid before us. When Er. Wm. Smith returned from the east, he laid the case of Br. Brannan before us, and upon his testimony we restored Br. Brannan to fellowship. At ten days after this, Br. Brannan came to Nauvoo, and we had a council with Er. Wm. Smith, G. W. Wallace, and Samuel Brannan. Br. Wallace being the person aggrieved, on hearing the testimony on both sides, we felt it our duty to restore Br. Brannan to full fellowship in the church, praying for his success in his official capacity. And inasmuch as Br. Pratt has suggested in the Prophet of May 10th, that some one had counselled Br. Brannan wrong, that we have reason to suppose that Er. Wm. Smith has not counselled him wrong in the east.

We give this notice to the churches for the restoration of Br. Pratt, Smith, Brannan, Wallace, and all concerned.

LEIGHAM YOUNG, Pres.

WILLARD RICHARDS, Clerk.

Montrose, I. T. May 26, 1815.

Mr. Editor:

That little screech-owl, Fergus, held forth on the "Bull," last Sunday; and the Hawkeyes, after hatching the first point war, and Grand Jury, for about three weeks, to take the country of murderers, pickpockets, and scoundrels, felt sorry of what he read his text in the forenoon: "Beware of the righteousness." We took, and felt happy, to get religion so soon; but he afterwards brought a cloud over the eye of the owl, and we lost all of our grace when he read those words and applied them to the Hawkeyes: "As for my people, children are their oppressors and women rule over them. O my people, they which lead these cause thee to err, and destroy the way of thy paths."

A pretty heavy wallop at the governor and authorities of the land. No Mormonism in that.

At 5 P. M. upon the command, "come and hear," he continued the insult, thus: "For the leaders of this people caused them to err; and they that are led of them are destroyed."

How can all his insinuations relate to the late murder, I know not, but it smells rather too strong for half breeds and I will venture to predict, by the aid of Aunt Jemima, the prophetess, that before the Hawkeyes will swallow his treacherous self they will be bored by him, as Silvery's pecked finger, some day will be mightily sick with.

THE LEAVINGS.

N. B. Dock says "he is a fool."

Alteration in the Senate Chamber.—A Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce writes:

Mr. Dallas, it is now said, was lately called here to decide the improvement necessary to be made in the Senate chamber for the accommodation of the growing family of states. The limits of the chamber are narrow enough to suit the views even of those who would make the Mississippi our Western boundary. It was not an easy matter to make room for Florida, Iowa and Texas. Mr. Dallas decided to annex rows of seats to the inner circle, in front of the chair. Texas, Iowa, and Florida are there to be accommodated. The sofas outside of the building afford room, heretofore, for Wisconsin, Nebraska, and the states hereafter to be carved out of Texas and Oregon.

Governor of Oregon.—The Half-Breed Herald says—We have it upon good authority that Sir George Simpson, a passenger in the Columbia for Boston, goes out as Governor of the Oregon Territory.—If so, the question of right and possession will be brought to a speedy issue.

OBITUARY.

Died on Thursday, May 22d, Mrs. Caroline, wife of Mr. William Smith, aged 30y, 4m.

There seems to be a strange fatality following this devoted family. Hardly four years have passed since one of the brothers departed this life; and not a year has gone by, since three of them have gone to that bourne, whence no traveller returns; two of them were inhumanly murdered by a cowardly mob, while under the protection of the laws, and the solemn pledge of the Governor; and the death of the other was, doubtless, greatly accelerated in consequence of his mourning and grief, for the loss of his beloved brethren. And, now, there is but one left. All of them were in the prime of their manhood, in the vigor of their intellect, and in the midst of a most useful and glorious career. But, they

are gone—for what purpose, He only knows, "who giveth and who taketh away"—"blessed be his holy name."

The last of the Smiths, by another afflictive dispensation of Providence, is now called to add his tears, for the loss of a beloved companion, to those of the widows and children of the deceased brothers, for their husbands and fathers.

Truly, "in the midst of life we are in death." But, God "who tempereth the wind to the shorn lamb," will doubtless order every thing for the benefit of his children, and the accomplishment of his great designs. Our beloved sister has only passed behind the veil, and is now enjoying the full fruition of all her troubles, trials, and tribulations in this cold unfriendly world, where her sweetness of character and disposition, and her virtues, rightly appreciated by all who knew her. She was indeed one of whom the world was not worthy, and she died in the firm belief that her "redeemer liveth, and shall stand in the latter day upon the earth." For three successive years, she suffered the most exquisite pain, with the patience of a sincere and devoted christian, and a resignation to the will of God well worthy of imitation. After enduring so much in this life, and dying in the triumph of the Gospel, and in the faith of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ, who can doubt, but that she is now enjoying a glorious reward for all her sufferings, at the right hand of God, in the mansions of eternal bliss. Through the long period of her sickness, every thing that the most consummate skill could devise, and the most unequalled love invent, was done for the relief of the sweet sufferer. But all was of no avail. Human skill could not restore her to her health and happiness among her friends—she has gone to enjoy a far greater happiness in the regions of the blest. The friends and relatives of the deceased can have no painful reminiscences of neglect to call up, for every thing was done to make her comfortable, and smooth her journey through "this vale of tears." It is natural to mourn the loss of our friends, for to be deprived of their company, conversation, and example, is, indeed, a great loss; but, let us remember, that our loss is their infinite gain. Let not the relatives of the deceased mourn as those who have no hope, for the time is not far distant, when you will meet again, to part no more forever; where you can enjoy her sweet company through unnumbered ages, in the celestial kingdom of our God, where there is no more death, sorrow, sickness, or pain, but ecstatic joy and everlasting bliss, in the company of the redeemed for evermore. Remember that "our light afflictions are but for a moment and will work for us a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory." The connections and friends of the deceased were, no doubt, somewhat prepared for her departure, as it was evident for some time before her final end that she was not long for this world, but, however resigned and prepared we may be, when death comes, it comes suddenly, as was the case in this instance. But, as saints, who live in hope of a glorious resurrection, they should not murmur at the dispensations of Providence, which are all suited to the accomplishment of its great purposes. She has left two orphan children to mourn the loss of their beloved mother, and they most bitterly weep over her departed remains; a father's care will but inadequately supply the loss of a mother's tenderness, and they will, doubtless, see many times, when they will most keenly feel their loss; but, time, the grand panacea for all earthly wounds, will, gradually, heal their grief, and they will live in hopes of again meeting her in heaven, and there with renewed pleasure receive her parental care. The departed was a faithful companion, a devoted wife, a fond mother, and a true friend, as such, her loss must be greatly felt by the whole circle of her numerous acquaintances and friends. And the entire community will sympathize in the grief of her afflicted partner, the only surviving brother of our lamented Prophet and Patriarch, whose murder, yet unavenged, calls loudly from the blood stained walls of Carthage jail, for justice on their murderers. For, although offences must come, yet we bow to them by whom they come, and notwithstanding God suffered the murder of these noble men, to answer his own purposes; yet, great and tremendous will be the punishment of those by whom the deed was committed. "Vengeance is mine, saith the Lord; and I will repay"; in his hands we leave it. When the trumpet of God shall sound, and the sleeping dead arise from their graves, then can we strike hands with our departed friends and relatives, enjoy their society, and in their company, tune our voices in praise to Israel's God; while those wicked men who had power over us here, will be weeping, wailing, and gnashing their teeth in the regions of the damned.

Then will they most bitterly repent their unhalloved persecution of God's people, and the stings of their guilty consciences will add fresh fuel to the flame already gnawing their vitals.

This doctrine of the resurrection, is a most glorious one. It is the source of the miserable, the comfort of the mourner, the hope of the righteous, and the curse of the wicked; it is to this joy-inspiring principle, that we refer the relations and friends of the deceased for consolation. But a few years will pass, during which she will be in a society where her virtues will be rightly estimated, before you, will be called to travel the same road, and enter upon an untried sphere of existence.

May you be as well prepared and as resigned to the will of God as she was. May her glorious example and righteous precepts be long imprinted upon your memory, and when you meet her above, may she welcome you to her embrace, and continue her kind offices to you in another world, as she has done in this.

Prospect.—The prospect of an abundant crop of wheat, was never more promising. The weather is cool, and rain falls in time to keep all things in order.

THE WORLD RIGHT SIDE UP.
D and J. M. WOOLLEY, would respectfully inform the public, our firm and the public, we have just received a large assortment of GOODS, which we have opened in the house formerly known as the NAUVOO SEED STORE, now JOSEPH C. CITY STORE, situated on Main Street, one block and a half east of the Temple, where we will be able to accommodate the Saints with their articles as essential to the comfort of mankind, viz Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, and Crockery, in short all things that are daily wanted in our line of business. And having been engaged in the business, for years, we can assure our customers to give us a trial in quality, and also in price, we would in view of the fact, that the city of Nauvoo is a city of unity and love, we will be pleased to receive you all.

May 27th 1815—4-3m

TO OLD COUNTRYMEN.

HARDEN & CO'S PASSENGER ARRANGEMENTS.

PERSONS in America, wishing to send to Europe for their friends, can procure a passage by any of the Packet boats, leaving Liverpool on the 1st, 6th, 11th, 16th, and 21st of every month, for New York, Boston, or New Orleans.

Also, those wishing to remit money to their friends in Europe, can purchase from our pound sterling upwards, all the papers of which, can be ascertained by enquiring of J. NATHAN C. WRIGHT, Agent, Office on Water Street, Nauvoo, two doors above the old Printing office.

Nauvoo, May 18th—4-4m

NAUVOO TANNERY.
The Tanners and Shoemakers association, will pay in goods or Boots and Shoes, from four to five cents for calf-skins, and from three to four cents for hides, delivered at their tannery, situate on Holland and Rich streets, near Colton's brick yard, or at the Queens city store; we will also take shares. We also want a large quantity of White and Black Oak bark, and Sumach, for which we will pay the highest at Nauvoo prices.

G. W. ROSECRANS, Superintendent.

April 1-48-3m

NOTICE TO THE LADIES.
There will be a meeting of the female association for the manufacturing of straw bonnets, hats, and straw trimmings, at a Concert Hall on Saturday 21st inst. at 10 o'clock A. M. The ladies in the branches abroad wishing to form a similar association are requested to be represented by their delegates.

NANCY H. LOCKWOOD, Pres.

Esther Huse, Secretary.

J. B. & W. RALSTON, Attorneys & Counsellors at Law.

We have a deed to all business in their practice, for the time being, to the effect of a particular attention given to the collection of debts.

W. H. RALSTON's Office at Warsaw, Hancock County, Illinois.

Warsaw, May 13th, 1815—3-4m

TRUTH.
Whereas John Grizzle has taken off my bed and board without my consent, and contrary to the decision of counsel, and any other, and has not paid my debt to this date;

Notice is hereby given, that I will pay no debt of his contracting after this date, and that he will be responsible for his debt, and a relative or friend, and not him, return what he has taken away, and save further trouble.

SABRA GRANGER.

May 18th, 1815—3-4m

COOPER'S ASSOCIATION.
The Coopers of the city of Nauvoo, wish to inform the public, that they have entered into an association, for the purpose of carrying on the business of Coopers, in all respects, and that we are now prepared to contract for jobs of any magnitude, and inasmuch as we have some of the best of workmen, we hope to meet the support and confidence of merchants and others, who may have work to do.

Any person, wishing for work done in our line, may call on us, or send orders to the Secretary of the Association on Hyacinth Street, between Partridge and Hyde Streets; who is empowered to contract for all jobs at prices to suit the times.

We would also inform the public that we have immediately, ONE HUNDRED THIRTY-SIX STAVES, for which we will pay the highest Western price. Persons wishing to furnish us with good Staves can apply to the undersigned as above.

Edward Popey, of members of said Association will be exempt from liability for debts contracted by said Association.

WM. EARL, President.

HENRY B. HUFFMAN, Counsellors.

CYRUS WINGATE, Counsellors.

HUGH LITTLE, Superintendent.

H. B. HUFFMAN, Treasurer.

HENRY SPANDAGE, Secretary.

May 18, 1815—3-3m

NOTICE is hereby given that Howard Egan, Conservator for Joel Ballard, an insane person, will present a petition at the next Term of the Hancock Circuit Court, praying for an order of said Court to sell so much of the real estate of the said Joel Ballard, as will satisfy the claims against said estate. All parties interested will appear at said Term of the court and show cause, if any, why said order should not be made.

HOWARD EGAN, Conservator of the estate of Joel Ballard Insane.

Nauvoo, April 17, 1815—5-1m

NOTICE.
WHEREAS my wife Sabra Grizzle, has left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation, this is to caution all persons against trusting her on any account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting; neither will I be responsible for any of her acts, after this date.

JOHN GRIZZLE.

Nauvoo, May 12, 1815—2-3w

PAID ASSOCIATION.
WE the undersigned have associated ourselves together, for the purpose of carrying on the tailoring business, in all its various branches. And for the better accommodation of the public, have opened two shops. One on Volhol land street, one door west of A. Davis's store; and one on the corner of Main and Parley streets, two doors north of Oakley's store, formerly occupied by R. Wells.

This association being composed of the best workmen, which will enable us to give satisfaction to all those who may favor us with a call. Therefore all that wish to have clothing made, whether for beauty, fashion, comfort, or durability, can be accommodated at the above designated shops. Also cutting done on the most reasonable terms.

N. H. The real or personal property of any member of aforesaid association which is not invested as stock in said association, shall not be held for the debts of said association.

JOHN W. BELL, Pres.

C. B. THOMPSON, Counsellors.

WM. P. MONTREAU, Superintendents.

ROBT. RUSSEL, Superintendents.

J. H. GLINES, Superintendents.

WM. K. PARKER, Superintendents.

ALEXANDER MULLINER, Superintendents.

C. BELLARBY, Superintendents.

WM. STRINGHAM, Superintendents.

JAMES BROTSPORD, Superintendents.

B. CHAPMAN, Superintendents.

Nauvoo, March 25th, 1815—47-3m

TO THE PUBLIC.
WE the Bricklayers, Stonelayers, and Plasterers of the city of Nauvoo, having formed ourselves into an Association for the purpose of our carrying on our business in all its branches, such as brick and stone laying, plastering, hard finish, cornice, together with all kinds of stucco work, cementing, rough casting houses, eastern building, &c. &c., would say we are now prepared to contract for jobs of any magnitude, and having all the facilities for carrying on the business to any extent, either to furnish or not to furnish materials, and accomplish all jobs with despatch, which we will warrant to be done in the best manner. Would recommend to any individual wishing work done in our line of business to apply to the President of the Association, (two blocks south of the Hay scales,) who is empowered to contract for all jobs at prices to suit the times.

JACOB FOULTZ, President.

C. R. DANA, Counsellors.

H. HOAGLAND, Counsellors.

ENOCH REESE, Secretary.

JAS. TOWNSEND, Treasurer.

April 2nd, 1815—18m

NOTARY PUBLIC.
THE undersigned having been appointed NOTARY PUBLIC for Nauvoo, will attend to all business in that line according to law, at his office in the brick store on Water street.

W. W. PHELPS.

April 7 1815—49.

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING.
THE subscriber has just returned from the city of New York, (and taken his old stand, 52 Main street,) with an entire new stock of Spring and Summer Clothing, comprising every article usually kept in a clothing or furnishing store. His goods are all new, were bought for cash, and manufactured under his own direction, expressly for this market in the latest and most fashionable style.

Having formed a connection with a wholesale dry goods house in the city of New York, enables him to take advantage of the market in buying unusually low, at auction. He can, therefore, confidently assure buyers of ready made clothing, that he not only can but will sell them clothing not only as cheap but cheaper than any other clothing house in the city of St. Louis. Buyers are invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Mr BROWN.

No 52 Main street, St. Louis.

April 8th, 50-3m

THE LIME.—The subscribers would inform the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity, that they have now on hand and intend keeping at all times a large quantity of first rate lime, at their kiln near the upper end of Main street, formerly occupied by Peter Smith.

All kinds of country produce, merchandise, &c., received in payment, cash or trade.

JOSIAH BOYCE,

O. M. ALLEN,

EDMUND NELSON.

May 7, 1815—No 1-6m

NOTICE.
FOR sale or each acre for lands near or within twenty miles of Nauvoo. A Farm of 20 acres, 183 improved, good buildings, a first rate orchard, situated ten miles south of Pomeroyville, Perry county Ills. For further particulars enquire of

LEVI STEWART.

Nauvoo, April 23d, 1815—52-4m

NOTICE.
FOR sale or each acre for lands near or within twenty miles of Nauvoo. A Farm of 20 acres, 183 improved, good buildings, a first rate orchard, situated ten miles south of Pomeroyville, Perry county Ills. For further particulars enquire of

LEVI STEWART.

Nauvoo, April 23d, 1815—52-4m

LIME, LIME!

THE subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity, that they intend keeping constantly on hand, the best quality of lime, which they will sell low for cash or produce, at their kiln in Keegan's wood yard, Brigham street, 1 1/4 of a mile north of Young street.

JOSEPH OWENS,

THOS. MENDENHALL,

April 13th, 50-3m

MORMONS AND ANTI-MORMONS, ATTENTION!
GENTLEMEN, wishing to exchange Lands or Farms in Hancock county, for lands or farms in other parts of this State, or in the Eastern Middle or Southern States, will please deliver a minute written description of them, post paid, with their real cash value, to Mr. LORENZO YOUNG of this City, who may be found by enquiring at the Nauvoo Mansion.

Also members of our church owning lands in any of the above States, and wishing to exchange them for lands in this country, will please forward to Mr. Young a minute description thereof, post paid, with the cash value thereof, and it will meet with prompt attention. Mr. Young is the Agent of the Church, in this City to transact this business.

No charges will be made unless an exchange is effected, but when exchanges are made, a moderate or reasonable compensation will be expected.

Nauvoo, May 5th, 1815-13m

NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS.
BRETHREN wishing to purchase Lands, Houses or city lots, will do well to call on me, at Mrs Emma Smith's or the Mansion, WILLIAM B. WATTS.

ALSO—I have some landed property with houses and out offices on, in the interior of this country, which I will sell or exchange for property in this city.

May 6th, 1815-14m

LAND FOR SALE, CHEAP!
161 Acres & a quarter 27; 6 & 8 w the best of land in the Big Field, good title.

ALSO—160 Acres & a quarter 26; 7 & 8 w on the La Harp road.

ALSO—160 Acres & a quarter 29; 7 & 8 w. Will take trade for this last lot.

ALSO—140 Acres & a quarter of 14; 3 north of west, with a new log house not finished, some timber; price \$1 50 per acre, part cash part trade.

EDSON WHIPPLE.

May 5th 1815—14m

PHOTOGRAPHY.
GEO. D. WATT, wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and vicinity, that he is teaching the art of Photography in Thirteen Lessons, which will give the necessary instruction for a common practice. He will teach in different parts of the city, when a claim can be obtained, at the rate of one dollar per scholar.

May 2d, 1815-14m

LOOK HERE.
THE subscriber has just been appointed agent for E. Rogers Robinson, Wm. Richards and others, to make sales, rent, and lease their real estate, as they think proper and convenient, he therefore gives notice to all who wish to purchase or exchange property in any part of the state of Illinois, Ohio, Iowa, Kentucky, or the Western States; for the has for sale, 11 houses in the city, also the large horse and soap manufactory near the river; and a number of lots unimproved, handsomely located in different parts of the city, and also that he has for a selection, the accounts, notes, bonds, and mortgages of E. Rogers Robinson, Wm. Richards, and others, and that all persons indebted will please call at the office of E. Rogers Robinson, or all having legal demands will please present them promptly authenticated for a settlement on the 17th inst. after which date they will be collected according to law.

JOHN A. FORGEUS,

May 13, 1815-2 f

NEW TEA, COFFEE, AND SUGAR WAREHOUSE, general Grocery and Liquor store, north east corner of Fourth and Market streets, St. Louis, Mo.

The subscribers, having opened the above establishment and having bought entirely for cash, are enabled to sell every article in the above line, at the very lowest cash prices.

Call and try, you will see.

Purchasers are solicited to call and examine for themselves.

STACHAN & NICHOLSON.

April 7-49m

SEE HERE.
20 TON of hay, wanted immediately at the Nauvoo coach and carriage manufacturing association, for which good pay will be given.</

The following short sketch of the life and character of Gen. Washington, from the London Chronicle of July 22, 1780, 65 years ago, will be read with interest at the present day:

At this gentleman always refused to accept of any pecuniary appointment for his public services, no salary has been annexed by Congress to his important command, and he only draws weekly for the expenses of his public table and other demands. Gen. Washington, having never been in Europe, could not possibly have seen much military service when the armies of Britain were sent to subdue the Americans, yet still, for a variety of reasons he was much the most proper man on the continent, and probably any where else, to be placed at the head of the American army. The very high estimation he stood in for integrity and honor, his engaging in the cause of his country from sentiment and conviction of her wrongs, his moderation in politics, his extensive property and his approved abilities as a commander, were motives which necessarily obliged the choice of America to fall upon him.

That nature has given Gen. Washington extraordinary military talents, will hardly be controverted by his most bitter enemies. Having been early actuated with a warm passion to serve his country in the military line, he has greatly improved his talents by unwarlike industry, a close application to the best writers on tactics, and by a more than common method and exactness. In reality, when it comes to be considered, that at first he only headed a body of men entirely unacquainted with military discipline or operations, somewhat ungovernable in temper, and who at best could only be styled an alert and good militia, acting under very short enlistments, unclothed, and at all times very ill supplied with ammunition and artillery; and that with such an army, he withstood the ravages and progress of near 40,000 veteran troops, plentifully provided with every necessary article, commanded by the bravest officers in Europe; and supported by a very powerful navy, which effectually prevented all movements by water; when all this comes to be impartially considered, we may venture to pronounce that Gen. Washington may be regarded as one of the greatest military ornaments of the present age.

Gen. Washington is now in the forty seventh year of his age; he is a tall well made man, rather large boned, and has a tolerable genteel address; his features are manly and bold, his eyes of a bluish cast and very lively; his hair a deep brown, his face rather long, and marked with the small pox; his complexion sunburnt and without much color, and countenance sensible, composed and thoughtful. There is a remarkable air of dignity about him; with a striking degree of gracefulness; he has an excellent understanding, without much quickness; is strictly just, vigilant and generous; an affectionate husband, a faithful friend, a father to the deserving soldier; gentle in his manners, in temper rather reserved; a total stranger to religious prejudices which have so excited Christians of one denomination to cut the throats of those of another; in his moral he is irreproachable, and was never known to exceed the bounds of the most rigid temperance; in a word, all his friends and acquaintances universally allow, that no man ever united in his own person a more perfect alliance of the virtues of a philosopher, candor, sincerity, affability and simplicity, seem to be the striking features of his character. Till an occasion offers of displaying the most determined bravery and independence of spirit.

A gentleman in the country who had just buried a rich relation, who was an attorney, was complaining to Foote, who happened to be on a visit with him, of the very great expenses of a country funeral, in respect to carriages, hatbands, &c. &c. Why, do you bury your attorney here? asked Foote, gravely. Yes, to be sure we do; how else? Oh! we never do that in London. No! said the other, much surprised; how do you manage? Why, when the patient happens to die we lay him out in a room over night by himself, lock the door, throw over the ead, and in the morning he is entirely off! Indeed! said the other in amazement; what becomes of him? Why, that we cannot exactly tell, not being acquainted with supernatural causes. At that we know of the matter is, that there's a strong smell of brimstone in the room the next morning!

Mysterious. A young lady arrived at the Virginia Hotel on the 9th inst., from Cincinnati, in a state of great debility, accompanied by another lady who left her there. She was treated with every attention, but died on the following Saturday. She refused to give her name, or answer any interrogations respecting herself. Mary Early is marked upon one of her handkerchiefs, and the corresponding initials upon her trunk.

Thirty buildings burnt.—The village of Damariscotta Bridge, near New Castle, Maine, was the scene of a disastrous conflagration on the night of the 4th inst. Thirty buildings were destroyed, consisting of stores, dwelling houses, and mills, &c. The losses destroyed, and loss estimated at nearly five thousand dollars.

An Earthquake.—On Tuesday morning, says the Montreal Courier, about half past four o'clock, a slight shock of an earthquake was felt. It did not make much rumble, but was sufficiently strong to make a slight clatter among the crock-

A WESTERN PLACE HUNTER.

A friend writing from Washington early in March, says the Knickerbocker, gives us this pleasant sketch of a "sucker" office seeker: "Dickens might draw some laughable caricature from the live specimens of office hunters now on hand here. The new president has just advised them all to go home, and leave their papers behind, and such a scattering you never saw! One fellow came here from Illinois, and was introduced to a wag who, he was told had great influence at court, and who, although destitute of any such pretensions, kept up the delusion for the sake of the joke. The sucker addressed the man of influence something in this wise: 'Now stranger look at them papers. There's Deacon Stiles, there's a pious man in all the county; and there's John Rogers, our shoemaker, he made them boots, and a better pair never trod over these diggins. You wouldn't think them soles had walked three hundred miles over hoosier mud, but they have though, and are sound yet. Everybody in our town knows John Rogers; just go out to Illinois and ask him about me; you'll find out how I stand. Then you ask Jim Turner, our constable, what I did for the party; he'll tell you I was a screamer at the polls. Now I've come all the way from Illinois, and on foot too, most of the way to see if I can have justice. They wanted me to take a town office home, but I must have something that pays before hand; such as the charges as they call 'em. I haven't got but seven dollars left, and I can't wait; just give me one of them charges, will you? Tell the old man how 'tis—he'll do it. Fact is, he must; I've airt the office, blowed it I haint.'

From California.—It is stated in a letter under date of the 19th March from Mazatlan, (by a vessel which arrived from Upper California,) that General Micholena with 200 troops was on his way to that port, having been compelled to leave by the terms of the capitulation. From this we infer that persons from Oregon aided by the Mexicans in California had surrounded the general in the fort and compelled him to capitulate, and among the conditions was his abandoning his position with his troops and falling back on Mazatlan. This must have been in January, and if this news be true, the Americans without any authority from our government and on their own responsibility, have been taking possession of Upper California.

The Vandalia and the Yellow Fever.—A correspondent of the New York Commercial states that in conversation with some of the crew of the Vandalia, they attribute the sickness altogether to the bad condition of the provisions which were shipped at Pensacola. The beef, it is asserted, had been a long time in the store house, and when the head of a barrel was knocked out, the stench pervaded every part of the vessel. The bread too was worm eaten and fell to pieces in the hand. The men do not hesitate to lay the entire blame upon Commander Chumley, in the first instance for not causing a proper inspection of the provisions, and secondly for remaining in port, and on the coast, when the fever was making ravages among the officers and crew.

*Army worms have made their appearance in vast numbers near Patuxentville, Wisconsin. There has as yet been no effectual means discovered, by which a stop can be put to their ravages. The subject is worthy of the close attention of the farmers.—Organ

Look out for Pirates.—The New York Evening Post is of opinion that Mexico has already issued letters of marque, and that if she has not already done so, the encouragement she will receive from her own understanding of the position of the British Government towards the country, will lead her to lose no time in so doing. We hope not.—Baltimore Sun.

*A St. Petersburg paper, under date of March 11th, mentions the arrival of a train of 15 waggons from the mines at Kolywan, in West Siberia, laden with 300 ponds of gold, which was immediately conveyed to the mint. A pond is about 36 English lbs.

EARTHENWARE MANUFACTURE.—GROSVETT would inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and vicinity, that he has commenced an Earthen Manufactory, where he is now manufacturing Plates, Dishes, Bowls, Pitchers, Cups and Saucers, Milk-pans, and a great variety of other articles too numerous to mention, which will be ready for inspection and sale early in the spring, at his Manufactory in Rich Street, one block north of Parley Street.

IOWA TWINS.—THE NAUVOO AND MONROE FERRY. The Subscriber having completed a good and substantial ferry boat for crossing the Mississippi river between Nauvoo and Monroe, will cross at all times with the least possible delay. He would therefore respectfully solicit the patronage of those who wish to cross at all times and with speed and safety. From the well known eligibility of the route for those crossing the Illinois river at Beardstown, Meredosie, or Naples and going to the new purchase in Iowa will find it much to their advantage to cross at this point as it is well known as being the nearest route between the above named points and the roads far superior to those of any other route.

DANIEL C. DAVIS. May 23d, 1844.

FARMS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE. THE undersigned will dispose of his farm for cash, or for a farm in Hancock county, Illinois, said farm lays four miles east of the county seat of Branch county, Michigan, one mile north of the Chicago turnpike, and contains eighty acres, about fifty under improvement, the balance good timbered land, with a good sugar bush on it.

PHYLANDER CORLESS.

April 14th, 50¢

TWO farms one containing 180 acres, 70 acres improved, with a good frame house, and out houses; the other containing 120 acres, 50 acres improved, with a good block house, and out houses;—Also, 30 acres of timber, all situated about 20 miles east from St. Louis, 12 miles from Belleville, and 2 miles from Fayetteville, in St. Clair county, Illinois.

ALSO: ONE farm containing 165 acres; 60 acres improved, with a good dwelling house and out houses; situated south west of Pinkneyville, Perry county, Illinois.

The owners of the above farms will exchange stock; for further particulars apply to Levi Stewart, or this office.

ALSO: About 600 acres in Missouri. Apply to the above.

ALSO: ONE farm situated 4 miles east of Pinkneyville, the county seat in Perry county, Illinois, containing 120 acres improved, with a good block house and out houses.

ALSO: ONE farm containing 160 acres, 65 acres improved, with a frame house, and out houses, about thirteen miles from the county seat, Nashville, in Washington county, Illinois.

ALSO: ONE farm containing 275 acres, 35 acres improved, 3-1-2 miles from the county seat, Marion in Williamson county, Illinois, with a good house and out houses.

ALSO: A PLANTATION IN MISSISSIPPI. FOR sale or exchange a plantation situated 50 miles from Vicksburg, Mississippi, in the county of Copiah, 7 miles south of Lines' store on the Jackson road, 9 miles from Gaffan, and 30 miles from Jackson, containing 1080 acres of land, with 90 acres of improvement, with a good dwelling house, and out buildings; indisputable title given for further particulars apply to George Black, or at this office.

ALSO: A PLANTATION containing 400 acres, 80 acres improved, good dwelling house, good well at the door, with springs and branch near by—would also exchange horses, cattle, and hogs,—situated 40 miles from Vicksburg, Illinois county, Mississippi, and 4 miles from Lines' store. For further particulars apply at this office.

ALSO: A FARM containing 140 acres of enclosed land, 50 acres under a high state of cultivation, and 90 acres of excellent timber of first rate quality, a good comfortable farm house, and good out buildings, together with a good pump of water at the door, and 50 grafted fruit trees, located on the road leading from Washington to Richmond, 5 miles from each place, and three and a half from the National road.

ALSO: 320 acres of wild land, located in Grant county, Indiana, on the Mississippi river.

EBENEZER CHEESMAN. April 18, 1845—43¢

ALSO: A FARM containing 180 acres, with 50 acres under cultivation, well timbered and well watered, with an orchard of 50 bearing apple trees, together with many other fruit trees, such as cherries, peaches, pears, &c., situated in Perry township, Delaware county, Indiana, 15 miles from the head of White Water canal at Hagerstown, and 10 miles from Muncie; there are two log cabins and a stable upon the premises; the quality of the land is equal to any in the country. The subscriber proposes to exchange for land in Hancock county, Illinois, or to sell at a reduced price, for cash or other good property; a perfect title can be given. Any or all persons wishing to bargain in that way, can call on Dr. Coniston of La Grange, Isaac Morley of Lima, or George Miller of Nauvoo, or at any residence in Delaware county, Indiana.

WM. N. ROWE. April 15, 50¢

LOOK HERE. THE undersigned will exchange a few town lots, for Horses, Cattle, Wagons and Harnesses.

HEM KIMBALL. Jan. 27th, 1845—39¢

NOTICE. A LARGE edition of the "Voice of Warning" is now out and for sale at this office.

CHEAPEST DRY GOODS IN ST. LOUIS. WE offer to our friends in Illinois, as well as in our own state, a first rate opportunity of purchasing their goods as we are determined to sell lower than any engaged in our line of business.

We sell for cash, and our motto is quick returns and small profits.

WEBB & SMITH. Corner of 3d and Pine streets, St. Louis, Mo.

Country merchants will do well to give us a call.

W. & S. Feb. 7, 49¢

NEW STORE AND LAND AGENCY. THE subscribers have opened a store, on the premises of S. A. Knowlton, (Knowlton settlement, Hancock county,) where they have on hand a complete assortment of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hardware and Groceries, adapted to the wants of a farming community, which they offer for sale at very low prices for cash or produce.

Also about 100 qr. sections of land, situated in this county which will be sold to those wishing to settle on favorable terms.

HEYWOOD & KIMBALL. References.—B. Young, H. C. Kimball and Orson Hyde. March 24, 47¢

COMMISSION STORE FOR HOME MANUFACTURE. THE subscriber having opened a commission store on Mulholland street, about fifteen rods south east of the Temple, will receive and sell on commission, any article that can be made or manufactured in this city, comprising of Boots and Shoes of all kinds, Hats, Bonnets, Stockings, Socks, Gloves, Cabinet ware, Chairs, Hoes, Pitch forks; finally, any thing that you can make or have on hand that will be useful in this vicinity, that you wish to sell; if you feel disposed to leave it with me I will sell it to the best advantage, for your benefit.

I will receive in exchange for the above articles, Pork, Beef, Butter, Cheese, Flour, Eggs, Wheat, Corn, Buck-wheat, Four, Meal, Potatoes, Beans, Wool, Hides, and finally any thing that will make food or clothing.

Please give me a call as I will intend to sell cheaper than the cheapest.

ABEL LAMB. Nauvoo, Feb. 26, 1845—43¢

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE. A FARM in Knox county, three miles west of Galesburg, eight miles from Knoxville, thirty miles from Opoka, and twelve miles from Minnion, containing one hundred acres—forty acres of improvement, and sixty acres of excellent timber, well watered, both for stock and house use. The cultivated land is dry and of a very excellent quality, which the undersigned will sell cheap, or exchange for a farm in Hancock county.

JUSTUS AMES. March 1st, 1845—48¢

SOAP MANUFACTORY. THE subscriber having established a Soap Manufactory on Mulholland street, about two hundred rods east of the Temple, opposite R. Beech's Tavern, where he intends to manufacture hard and soft soap of the best quality, which he will sell much lower than has been the customary price in this city, wholesale and retail. To be had also at the Commission Store, about fifteen rods south east of the Temple.

ABEL LAMB. Nauvoo, Feb. 26, 1845—43¢

NAUVOO ROPE MANUFACTORY. THE undersigned having taken the old stand formerly occupied by H. Egan, have commenced manufacturing rope of all descriptions, twine, cables, lines &c., which they will sell at St. Louis prices. As the subscribers intend manufacturing all their cordage from the best materials, and in the best manner, to be sold at the lowest prices; they would invite all persons wishing to purchase, to call and see before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B. St. Louis prices paid for hemp. **EGAN & SANDERS.** Feb. 19—42¢

NOTICE. THE subscribers from the East, would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, that they have taken a Shop on Main street, a few doors above the Nauvoo Mansion, where they are prepared to do all kinds of work in the millinery line.

A. & E. GRAY. N. B.—A. & E. G. have furnished themselves with a patent press machine by which they are enabled to press their straw bonnets in a manner that will give perfect satisfaction.

June 10th 1844.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE. A FARM of 150 acres, situated two miles west of the flourishing town of Kalamazoo, Michigan, on the margin of the grand prairie, one of the most healthy portions of the state. Ninety acres of excellent timber, such as Maple, Beech, Ash, Black Walnut, White Oak, &c., the balance prairie of the best quality. There is a good framed barn, 30 by 45 feet; a large framed house, well finished and painted outside, with a young orchard of fruit trees on the premises. The whole farm is well fenced and excellently watered, for stock and a well with a pump in both barn and kitchen.

The subscriber will sell the above farm on reasonable terms, or exchange it in part for a good stock farm, of prairie and timber in Hancock county; an indisputable title given. For further particulars enquire at this office, or of the subscriber on the premises.

SETH TAFT. March 18—40¢

HAT STORE. THE subscriber has taken a store on Mulholland St., half a mile east of the Temple, where he now offers for sale Fur and Silk Hats of the latest fashions, and manufactured of the best of materials.

Country produce taken in exchange. Also a good assortment of Groceries and Provisions.

A. MERRILL. Nov. 26, 1844—30¢

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A. MERRILL. Nov. 26, 1844—30¢

MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West as the best preparations (for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended) ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES. Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES. The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 100,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES. For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, Indigestion and nervous affections generally. Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dispensation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES. The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittent fever of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES. These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

A cure in all cases guaranteed or the money refunded.

SHERMAN'S PAIN MAN'S PLASTER. This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12½ cents,) brings it within the reach of every person in the community.

A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale at this office.

KEYSTONE STORE. A. LATHROP has purchased the store of D. D. Yensley, on Mulholland st., a little east of the Temple where he will accommodate the Saints his friends and the public, with DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES, as they may be needed, suitable for the season. Rescuing fresh supplies occasionally.

Being a Mormon, he goes on the principle: our interest; our cause, and Nauvoo for ever.

One man is not every body, but he may do much good by *trading a penny when he's a God*. Wares, Groceries, Hardware, &c., **CHEAP** for cash, produce, and truck, or exchange fairly.—Call and try.

March 17th. —46-3m

NOTICE. PERSONS wishing to get the Times and Seasons, or other books bound, can be accommodated at the Printing Office, on reasonable terms.

The first can be obtained at this office the first, second, third and fourth volumes of the Times and Seasons, also most of the old numbers, if subscribers should need any, to make their volumes complete.

A. W. BABBITT, Attorney at Law.

HAS removed his office to the city of Nauvoo and has taken the office occupied by the late General Joseph Smith, where he will be ready to attend to any, or all business committed to his trust.

Oct. 9, 1844—23¢

BOOK BINDING. In all its various branches, and having employed skillful and experienced workmen, he is prepared to do work as reasonable, expeditious, and to have it as neatly executed, as at any other establishment in this State.

The following is a list of his prices:

Quartos	half bound	plain	1.50
do	do	do	2.00
do	whole bound	plain	2.50
do	do	do	2.50
Octavo	full bound	plain	1.00
do	do	do	1.50
do	half bound	plain	0.75
do	do	do	1.00
do	do	do	1.37
Twelves	full bound	plain	.62
do	do	do	.87
do	half bound	plain	.50
do	do	do	.75

All other kinds of work not above enumerated, done on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

JOHN TAYLOR. Nauvoo, Jan 1, 1844.

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET, AMARANTIL.

THE NEW LIGHT DRAUGHT STEAMER AMARANTIL, A. MORRISON, Master, will run as a regular packet between St. Louis and Rock Island, during the season, touching at all the intermediate ports. On her upward trip, she will leave Nauvoo for Rock Island every Wednesday at six P. M. Returning will leave Nauvoo for St. Louis every Saturday at 6 A. M. In point of accommodation the Amaranth is surpassed by no boat on the upper Mississippi; and her officers will spare no pains to render her worthy the patronage of a discerning public.

For freight or passage apply to A. MORRISON, Agent, Nauvoo, April 30th, 54¢

MERMAID:

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET FROM ST. LOUIS TO NAUVOO, AND BLOOMINGTON, IOWA.

THE Light draught steamer, MERMAID, Glean Master, will run through the season from St. Louis to Bloomington in Iowa. She will leave St. Louis on Wednesdays at 4 P. M. arrive at Nauvoo on Friday mornings; and at Bloomington on Saturday mornings. Returning leave Bloomington on Saturday evenings; and Nau